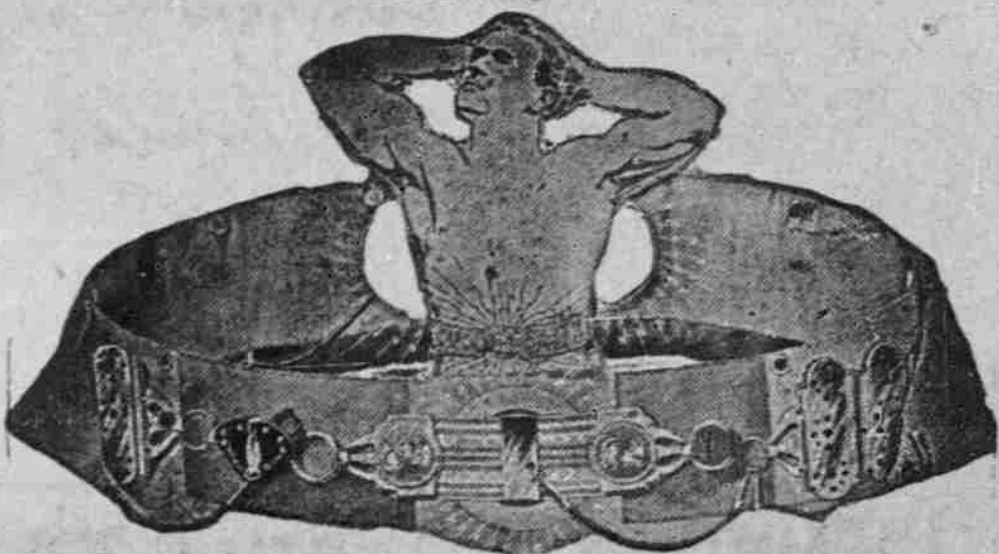


Free to Men! A Book Full of Facts About



## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt for Weak Men

I KNOW THAT NO MAN REMAINS A WEAKLING BECAUSE he wants to; I am sure that you want to overcome every indication of early decay that has shown itself on you. I don't think the man lives who would not like to feel as big and strong as a Sandow, and I know that if you have a reasonable foundation to build upon I can make you a bigger man than you ever hoped to be. I want you to know that, you who can't believe it, and I want you to have my book in which I describe how I learned that manly strength was only electricity and how I learned to restore it; also I want to tell you the names of some men who will tell you that when they came to me they were physical wrecks and are now among the finest specimens of physical manhood.

## A HAPPY MAN

Dear Sir: Having used your famous electric belt for thirty days, I have received the greatest benefit that a man could gain—that is, health and strength. The tired, despondent feeling has gone. I feel the beginning of a new life, and am ever your debtor.

P. O. Box 452, Tucson, Arizona. W. E. CLARK.  
I want you to read this book and learn the truth about my arguments. If you are not as vigorous as you would like to be, if you have rheumatic pains, weak kidneys, loss of vitality, prostatic troubles, nervous spells, varicose or any ailment of that kind that weakens you, it would assure you future happiness if you would look into this method of mine. Don't delay it, your best days are slipping by. If you want this book I send it closely sealed free, if you send this ad. Call for free consultation.

Dr. M. G. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. Above Ellis, San Francisco.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

## FIRE CLAIM BONDS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

By direction of the Governor sealed bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April 20, 1903, for Three Hundred and Twenty-six Thousand (\$326,000.00) Dollars of Territorial Coupon Bonds, in denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, authorized by an Act of Congress.

## DESCRIPTION.

These Bonds are to be dated May 1, 1903, and may be redeemed by the Territory of Hawaii after the first day of May, 1908, and are payable on or before the first day of May, 1918, bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November of each year, both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank in the City of New York. These Bonds are signed by Territorial officials and the Secretary of the Interior.

## AUTHORIZATION.

These Bonds are to be issued in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved January 26, 1903, entitled: "An Act to pay in part judgments rendered under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in said Territory in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred, and authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims," by which they are EXEMPT FROM ANY AND ALL TAXES, and the payment thereof constitutes a charge upon the revenues of the Territory of Hawaii.

## SECURITY.

The average annual revenue of the Territory for the past two years has been .....\$ 2,420,128 95  
The present assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory is ..... 123,000,539 38  
Present actual debt, not including above proposed new issue, is ..... 931,970 31

## RESTRICTIONS.

Tenders will be received for the whole issue, or any part thereof. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Governor of the Territory, for at least ten (10) per cent. of the aggregate amount of the amount bid upon, the amount of said check to be forfeited to the Territory of Hawaii in the event of failure on the part of the bidder, after notification of acceptance of the proposal, to carry into effect the terms thereof. Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay ten (10) per cent in U. S. Gold Coin upon the amount of their bids as soon as they receive notice of acceptance; and to pay in like coin twenty (20) per cent at the expiration of each ten days thereafter, until the whole is paid. But they may, at their option, pay the entire amount of their bid when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The price the bidder proposes to pay, the place where he desires the bonds shall be delivered, and the office—whether that of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, at Honolulu, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, New York City—where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments, must be specifically stated in the proposal. No offer for the purchase of the bonds for less than their face value will be considered.

## RIGHTS RESERVED.

The right to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part is hereby expressly reserved to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

## HOW ADDRESSED.

All proposals must be addressed to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and must be distinctly marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Four Per Cent Bonds." Blank forms for proposals and copies of the Act of Congress and the Rules and Regulations published by the Secretary of the Interior may be had upon application.

ALEX. G. HAWES, JR.,

Secretary to the Governor.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, March 19th, 1903.

## KAMEHAMEHA TEACHER REPLIES TO MR. ARMSTRONG

An Article in Sunday's Current Comment Column Brings Out a Spirited Rejoinder.

Editor Advertiser: In the Sunday Advertiser of March 15, Mr. W. N. Armstrong has an interesting article on the Kamehameha Schools, which some of your readers will think worthy of not a little consideration. Mr. Armstrong is a man of affairs, as well as of culture, of large experience, of broad sympathies, and moreover, a friend of the Hawaiian people. All this, however, must not unduly prepossess one regarding the true value of his recent contribution. He says that the Kamehameha Schools are "most unfortunately located," that they "should be located on a distant island, like Molokai; well removed and isolated from all the alien races."

In support of his assertion Mr. Armstrong gives at least three reasons, all of which are plausible, but not one of which is convincing. His argument is not "thorough." He should have said something like this: When the Hawaiians were isolated from other races they flourished in great numbers, and enjoyed better health and more happiness than ever they have since. Therefore, they should return to taro-planting, fishing, and kapa-beating; they should live in caves, and in grass houses. Since they are now greatly reduced in number, they ought to be removed to a few of the smaller islands of the group. No foreigners should be allowed to visit them on pain of death; not even missionaries, lest the religious teachers, while preoccupied portraying in glowing colors the future world, should allow their children to deprive the natives of their landed rights, not leaving them sufficient ground to stand on.

Had Mr. Armstrong said this, his reasoning would have possessed at least the merits of clearness and simplicity. Yet this is the natural and logical conclusion that is to be drawn from what he did say. Such an argument, of course, refutes itself. And it would be unnecessary to say any thing further on the subject, were it not for the fact that most people do not reason. One of the idols of the tribe is the natural tendency of man to accept as true, without question, whatever is pleasing to his fancy, or falls in with his own view. Hence, a few remarks on the reasons assigned by Mr. Armstrong for his position will be admissible.

1. "It is freely admitted," he says, "that educational institutions do not thrive as they should, in white communities, near the cities." By whom this is freely admitted, Mr. Armstrong, unfortunately, does not say. I freely admit that, in former times, when the chief subjects of study were theology and philosophy, subjects which were almost as barren as were the vestal virgins, the country rather than the city was the proper place for the location of educational institutions. Some of them, it is true, were located in the desert, and they might well have been placed in the clouds, had such a thing been possible. I also freely admit that, even in the present day, a rural location is better for kindergartens and primary schools. But that such location is better for educational institutions in which young men and women are trained for the battle of life, no educationist, without risking his whole reputation, could admit. The educational institution which is isolated soon becomes fossilized and decadent, out of touch with life and the world. Its students cannot study successfully such practical subjects as economics, sociology, or ethics, law, politics, or medicine.

2. But, says Mr. Armstrong, the Hawaiians, like the negroes, should be educated industrially—or rather, should receive that industrial education which is equivalent to agricultural education. I fully agree with Mr. Armstrong that the Hawaiians should be educated industrially, every sane man holds this. But I submit that the reason for giving the Hawaiians an industrial education is exactly the opposite of that assigned by him, viz., that the natives may not be brought into "close competition with the white men." The aim of industrial education at Kamehameha is to enable the Hawaiians to compete with all comers, and to prepare themselves for the closest competition that can possibly arise. But again, for the effective pursuit of industrial education the students must be brought into close touch with modern industrial life—the trades, professions, and business, as well as agriculture. Mr. Armstrong's statement that in agriculture "close competi-

tion hardly exists" may have been true during the life of the last generation, but it is not true now, and never, in all probability, will be true again.

3. There is still another reason, in Mr. Armstrong's opinion, against the present location of the schools, viz., the criminal character of the Oahu population, and in particular of the people of Honolulu. Granted, for the sake of argument, that the position is sound. Then it follows that Oahu College, St. Louis College, the Mills Institute, the Normal School and the High School are "most unfortunately located," for they "are established in the very front and face of the vilest civilization of the white and Asiatic races." I have never heard of Mr. Armstrong advocating the removal of Oahu College to Molokai; and yet he is doubtless as much interested in the welfare of Oahu College as in that of the Kamehameha Schools. The fact is, Mr. Armstrong's argument limps, as usual. Its legs are not equal. It irresistibly suggests the common saying of the statistician that "figures don't lie, but liars will figure." Mr. Armstrong fails to note that the recent report of Chief Justice Frear is for the biennial period of 1901 and 1902, not for last year. So that it was not "fifteen per cent of the population of the island of Oahu" which were "convicts last year," but the number of criminal convictions for the last two years was equal to fifteen per cent of the population, a very different matter. Moreover, this number is made up largely of offences created by statute and of minor importance. For the years 1901-2 the number of convictions for criminal offences on the island of Oahu is 9,177; of these, 2,416 were for gambling, 2,915 for drunkenness, 507 for nuisance, and 141 for violating Sabbath laws. When Mr. Armstrong, in his anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Hawaiian people, suggests that the Kamehameha Schools should be removed to Molokai, the reader is inclined to rub his eyes, to learn whether or not he is dreaming. If the schools should be located where there is abundance of land, as Mr. Armstrong contends, they should be removed to Hawaii, not to the island of the leper settlement.

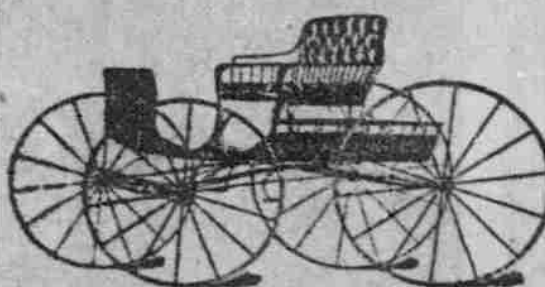
The men and women who located the Kamehameha Schools had considerable knowledge of the needs of the Hawaiian people, and large insight into the tendencies of the times; they deserve the gratitude of all well-wishers of the race. They knew that for the Hawaiians the best education that could be offered them was none too good, and that in their period of pupillage they needed all the help that could possibly be given them. The one thing that the Hawaiians need to learn above everything else is to learn to live and work like civilized people, and the one way for them to learn to do this is working and living with civilized people. To have them improve by isolation would be like making people learn to swim by precept.

There is one serious defect, it seems to me, in the present organization of the schools, and I now avail myself of this opportunity to point it out. Years ago there should have been erected a central hall where at least the upper grades of the manual and girls' schools could have met together for their academic work. For this neglect it is no justification to say that there were no funds available for the purpose. More money than would have been sufficient to construct such a building has been unnecessarily expended on the improvement of the grounds. It is well, no doubt, to cultivate fine trees and beautiful flowers, in their proper place; but the training of men and women is of infinitely more importance. Co-education in the schools will come, of course, in time. Delay only means so much lost opportunity, with all the good results involved therein. Considerable opposition, it is said, exists in certain quarters to the idea of co-education at Kamehameha. There is no rational ground, whatever, for this feeling more than there would be for opposition to co-education in Oahu College, in the Normal School, or in the High School. It was intended by their creator that men and women should live together throughout life. The sooner they learn to do this rightly, the better will it be for them; the best way to learn how to live together is by living together. Members of both sexes naturally and normally live together, as brothers and sisters, from the period of infancy until the time of marriage; then they live together, as husband and wife, until death parts them. If the sexes ought to be educated separately, surely the Almighty

Grand Clearance Sale  
Vehicles  
and Harness

AT LESS THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

## This Nobby Road Wagon . . .



WITH CANOPY TOP

ONLY \$110

All Other Goods at Like Reductions

THIS WEEK ONLY

Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co., LTD.

MERCHANT STREET Near FORT

RICHARD H. TRENT, Manager.

Mail Orders WILL BE GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

was wise enough and able enough to arrange matters in such a way that in some families only boys would be born, and in others only girls. It savors of no little presumption on the part of man to attempt to improve on this manifest decree of the All-Father with regard to the education of his children.

In the last paragraph of his article, Mr. Armstrong has evidently sacrificed clearness to rhetoric. What "lapping up" native Hawaiian blood may properly mean I do not profess to know. But I do know, and every student of history knows, that no civilization will ever lap up "the last drop of the native Hawaiian blood."—In the sense implied by the context. Consequently the friends of Kamehameha may feel encouraged by the fact that not for a very long time will the law have a chance to intervene—however much lawyers might like to intervene—and repeat here, in the manner indicated by Mr. Armstrong, "the history of other charitable foundations."

On Mr. Armstrong's second article, March 22, I wish to make one brief remark. In his criticism of the administration he fails to observe that every school organization has two different and distinct aspects, one business, the other educational; and that it is the work of the trustees to manage the one, the part of the principal to direct the other. There is no division of responsibility here, further than that which necessarily results from the proper division of labor. The most serious danger likely to arise in the administration of the Kamehameha Schools is disagreement between the board and the principal on a vital question of educational policy. Should such a conflict unfortunately occur, it would manifestly be the duty of the trustees to be guided by the advice of their trained specialist who has such "a mastery of the subject of the real relations of the advanced and backward races," as is practically impossible for them to possess. If they should insist in carrying out an educational policy based on ignorance, rather than on knowledge, the principal has no alternative but to resign. On the ground of self-interest he cannot afford to take the responsibility of a course which, in the light of past experience, he knows is doomed to failure; and on humanitarian grounds he will not tolerate a worse or lower course when a better or higher is equally possible.

Mr. Armstrong's interesting articles on the Kamehameha Schools are improving. We sincerely hope he will soon favor us with some more. For we feel sure that, like the wise householder, from the abundance of his treasure of things new and old he is

able to contribute many invaluable suggestions on this important subject.  
W. B. ELKIN.

## A WORD TO FARM TOILERS.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Home Friend of the Farmer and His Family.

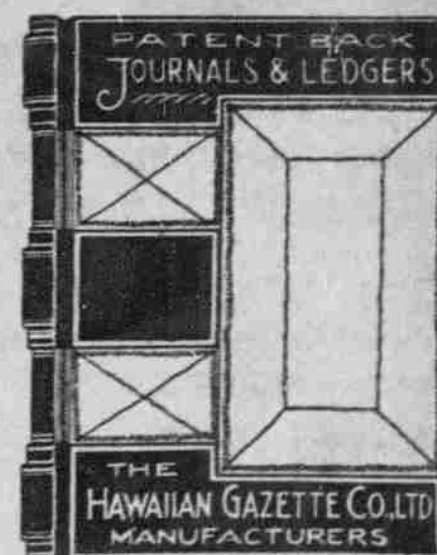
After the labors and toils of the summer time, and harvesting of crops in the early autumn, many of our farmers, their wives, daughters, and sons, find themselves in a condition of health demanding careful attention if suffering is to be avoided later on. Many experience kidney trouble in some form; with some the liver is torpid; there is biliousness, nausea, and vomiting, with loss of appetite and depression of spirits. Thousands who have been exposed to cold, damp winds and rains while toiling in the harvest fields, now feel the twinges of terrible rheumatism; others run down by worry, overwork, and irregular dieting, are tormented with the pangs of dyspepsia.

To the thousands of run down, sickly, and half dead men and women in farm homes we recommend with all honesty and confidence the worker's friend, Paine's Celery Compound, the only medicine that can quickly and fully restore strength to the weak body and vigor to the muscles. Paine's Celery Compound tones the stomach; it removes poisonous acids from the blood which cause rheumatism; it feeds the weak and diseased nerves and banishes neuralgic tortures; it purifies the blood and gives true vitality and life. The use of Paine's Celery Compound in autumn means the establishing of a perfect physical vigor to withstand the rigors of a severe winter.

## DIAMOND DYES

For children's clothes are most serviceable. They color jackets, coats, capes, ribbons, stockings, as well as dresses. No other dyes equal Diamond Dyes in variety of uses; they never disappoint.

We have a special department of advice, and will answer free any questions about dyeing. Send sample of goods when possible.  
Direction book and 45 dyed samples free.  
DIAMOND DYES, Burlington, Vt.



THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. LTD. MANUFACTURERS